

MOBILE FEARS YELLOW FEVER

Strict Quarantine Established
Against New Orleans.

ONE DEATH FROM THE DISEASE

Board of Health at Indianapolis Re-
ceives Report of a Death from the
Plague in Knox County—Precautions
Against Its Spread.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 4.—News was re-
ceived here Friday night that three
cases of yellow fever and one death
had occurred in New Orleans. The
board of health was immediately
called together, and a strict quaran-
tine was declared against the infected
cities.

Various reports have been received
that the dreaded disease has spread
over New Orleans. The midnight train
that arrived here from New Orleans
was stopped on the outside of the city,
and no one from that city was al-
lowed to disembark.

The train was sent through Mobile,
and will not be allowed to stop in the
state of Alabama. The train crew was
ordered to a detention camp. The
news of the fever caused much excite-
ment in Mobile, and will cause many
residents to leave until after the scare
is over.

Death Was from Yellow Fever.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—An autopsy
held on the body of young F. Adolph,
who died here Thursday, showed the
death to be due to yellow fever. The
case was reported to the Louisiana
board of health as yellow fever two
days ago by the experts, but Dr. Mur-
ray of the United States marine hos-
pital service does not think it was that
disease.

Mobile is quarantined against New
Orleans. There is another case, which
is regarded as very suspicious, and it
is almost certain that the physicians
will diagnose it as yellow fever.

Yellow Fever in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—The
state board of health received a report
of a death from yellow fever from the
health officials of Knox county Friday.
The report did not give the name of
the man. He recently arrived from
Cuba, and was sick when he reached
New York, but he was passed at quar-
antine. Immediately on his arrival at
Sanborn his condition became serious.
He developed all the symptoms of yel-
low fever. Dr. Keffinger, the attending
physician, diagnosed the case as
yellow fever. He called in all the other
physicians in the town and they agreed
with him. The man died Friday morn-
ing and was immediately buried. The
house has been fumigated and all those
who came into contact with the suf-
ferer have been ordered into quaran-
tine for five days. The action of the
local health authorities has been ap-
proved by the state board. Secretary
Hurty says the conditions are favora-
ble for a spread of yellow fever, but he
believes the precautions taken by the
local health authorities are sufficient
to check the disease.

Disease Is Spreading.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 4.—State Health
Officer W. F. Blunt was notified Fri-
day by the United States marine hos-
pital service surgeons in Mexico that
yellow fever had spread to a number
of points on the Isthmus of Tehuan-
tepec. The epidemic is severe at San
Geronimo, Juchitlan, Chimalapa and
other towns of that section. The dis-
ease has also made its appearance at
Jalapa in the state of Vera Cruz.

Situation at Key West.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.—The
state board of health Friday received
word from Key West that there were
five cases considered to be yellow fever
and nine more that were suspicious.
The fever germs, it is said, were
brought from Havana. The people at
Key West are trying to get to the
mainland. The troops will be removed
at once and sent to some northern
point.

Bay State Populists.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—The popu-
lists of Massachusetts will not hold a
state convention this year. The execu-
tive committee defines the position of
the party as follows: "Having for
three years endorsed the democratic
state convention candidates for state
officers, and having voted for them, it
is well to continue doing so until the
next national convention shall decide
whether the national alliance of 1896
is to be continued or a new and in-
dependent departure inaugurated."

Has Paty de Clam Confessed?

Rennes, Sept. 4.—It is stated on the
best authority that Col. Du Paty de
Clam has made the most sensational
revelation, exposing all the crooked-
ness of which he is guilty in obedience
to the direct instructions of his chiefs
of the general staff. This was revealed
to Major Tavernier, the commissioner
appointed by Col. Jouanet, president
of the court-martial, to take Du Paty
de Clam's testimony in Paris, where
he lies ill.

Mormons Cause a Tragedy.

Pine Bluff, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The in-
tensely bitter feeling against Mormons
who have been proselyting in this dis-
trict reached its climax on Wednesday
night, when Miss May Harden was
shot and killed from ambush. Her
slayer, a prominent young farmer
named Baston Winslow, committed sui-
cide at his doorstep just as the blood-
hounds led a posse to his home. He
confessed his crime. The Mormons of
Stewart county have been repeatedly
warned to cease holding meetings and
to leave the district, under penalty of
death.

TWO REGIMENTS ARE READY.

Recruiting at Manila Ends—Enlistments
in America.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Gen. Corbin
said Friday that recruiting for the
Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh volun-
teer regiments, which are organizing
in the Philippines, had ceased, those
regiments having reached their maxi-
mum strength. Eighteen men were se-
cured for the Eleventh volunteer cav-
alry Thursday and it is understood that
recruiting for that regiment will soon
stop. One hundred and fourteen men
were recruited for the general service
Thursday. The Forty-fifth regiment,
which is being recruited partly from
Illinois, secured five men.

Only four regiments of volunteer in-
fantry and one troop of cavalry remain
in the Philippines awaiting transporta-
tion to the United States. The quar-
termaster-general is arranging to have all
of these troops on their way home by
Sept. 10. They will sail on the follow-
ing transports: City of Para, Sept. 1,
1,046 men; Tartar, Sept. 5, 1,245 men;
Newport, Sept. 8, 510 men; Ohio, Sept.
10, 746 men.

The war department is preparing to
embark four of the first ten volunteer
regiments recruited for the Philippines
next week. They are the Twenty-sixth,
organized at Plattsburg bar-
racks; Twenty-seventh, at Camp
Meade; Thirty-first, at Fort Thomas,
and Thirty-fourth, at Fort Logan.

TUG RED CLOUD WRECKED.

Three of the Crew Believed to Have Been
Drowned.

Sandusky, O., September 4.—The
tug Red Cloud, of Lorain, was wrecked
off Cedar Point last night and it is be-
lieved that three lives were lost. The
tug came in with whaleback 132 in the
afternoon and started to return. A
strong east wind was blowing and a
heavy sea running. The tug lost her
bearings early in the evening and
struck against the east side of the gov-
ernment jetty of Cedar Point. She
went on the false works and stove a
hole in her side. She filled rapidly and
the crew was forced to leave on rafts.

Engineer John O'Donnell and fire-
man James McDonald managed to
reach shore after a hard battle with
the waves. Capt. Fred Hale, an extra
fireman and a small boy, who took
refuge on a raft, were not seen after
leaving the tug and are believed to
have been drowned. Two tugs were
in the vicinity when the Red Cloud
was wrecked, but the shallow water,
heavy sea and darkness prevented
them from doing anything.

COSTLY TELEPHONE TALK.

Brooklyn and St. Louis Men Pay \$3000
for a Chat.

New York, Sept. 4.—A chat over the
long distance telephone between St.
Louis and Brooklyn last week cost the
conversationalists more than \$3000. A
man in the trolley car borough and an-
other in the Mound City talked to each
other for about fifty hours. Most of
the talking was done between the
hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. when the
rate between Brooklyn and St. Louis
is \$5 for the first five minutes and \$1 a
minute for additional time. The day
rate is \$10 for the first five minutes
and \$2 a minute for additional time.
At least one of their talks, however,
lapsed over the high-priced hours, for
the bill for it was \$716. To talk steady-
ly from 8 o'clock in the evening until
6 o'clock in the morning at the rate of
\$1 a minute would only cost \$900.

Will Fight at Coney Island.

New York, Sept. 4.—James J. Jef-
fries and Thomas Sharkey are to fight
in New York. They will meet Oct.
23 at the Coney Island Sporting club in
the self-same arena where Jeffries won
the championship. The men will fight
for 65 2-3 per cent of the gross re-
ceipts, with an absolute guaranty of
\$30,000. It is expected that the win-
ner will take the entire purse, the
loser getting only his training ex-
penses. Corbett is to be taken on by
the winner within four weeks of the
fight, according to the agreement, and
Fitzsimmons within eight weeks if he
wants a go. Corbett announced that
he would deposit \$1,000 as a forfeit.

Goes to Law Against a Trust.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—A suit has
been filed in the district court by At-
torney-General Smythe, the petition
of which declares the existence of a
school-furniture trust, and asks that
the unlawful combination be prohib-
ited from doing business in Douglas
county or in the state of Nebraska.
The defendants in the suit are twenty-
two school-furniture companies, nearly
all located in Ohio and Michigan,
which the attorney-general says have
formed a combination under the title
of the American School Furniture com-
pany.

Oppose the Financial Plan.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 4.—Public opin-
ion is decidedly averse to the conver-
sion scheme proposed by the govern-
ment. Former Ministers of Finance
Pachco, Plaza, Terry and Escalante
unanimously condemn the project.
They say it would have disastrous
consequences for Argentina. The
scheme will probably be adopted by
the senate and rejected by the cham-
ber.

Senator Beveridge at Home.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—Senator
Albert J. Beveridge reached home at
half past 4 o'clock Friday afternoon
from Chicago. He was met at the train
by the Maroon club, in uniform, and es-
corted to the Denison house, where he
made a brief speech, thanking the club
and the people for their cordial wel-
come. In the evening the Maroon club
gave an informal reception in his
honor. Senator Beveridge declines to
be interviewed on the subject of the
Philippines, where he has spent the
summer investigating affairs.

ON A CHURCH STEEPLE.

Airship Collapsed, but Its Pilot Hung on
for Life.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 5.—Arcedis
Farmer of this city, who invented an
airship several months ago, gave an
exhibition of his invention at the Spen-
cer county fair at Christney Saturday
afternoon, and ended on top of a church
steeple. Farmer's invention is a cigar-
shaped balloon, to which a basket is
attached. There is a four-bladed prop-
eller on each side of the basket. These
propellers are worked by ordinary bi-
cycle pedals.

The management of the Christney
fair secured Farmer as the chief at-
traction, with the understanding that
he was to give an exhibition each day
and on the last day was to sail from
Christney to this city, a distance of
forty miles. Fifteen hundred persons
were at the fair Saturday and as this
was the last day Farmer made arrange-
ments to carry out his project.

Having inflated his machine with
gas, he had the airship cut loose from
the guy ropes at 3 o'clock, and a min-
ute later was sailing around over the
fair grounds. He let his machine rise
to a height of 100 feet or more before
he began to work the pedals. Every-
thing worked well, and cheer after
cheer arose as the peculiar looking
machine began to circle around.

Then the inventor started his ship
in the direction of Evansville. The
pedals became disarranged and a
strong wind blew against the machine
which began to fall. The inventor in-
vain tried to stop the fall, and soon
the machine struck a church steeple
and the balloon collapsed.

Farmer clung to the steeple until a
ladder was secured, when he reached
the ground in safety. Aside from a
few bruises he was not hurt.

TROUBLE BREWING.

Cuba's Negro Population Organizing a
Party.

Havana, Sept. 5.—La Lucha publishes
today a short item from the eastern
port of the island, asserting that the
colored population intends to be heard
from in the event of the independence
of Cuba, as the colored leaders claim
that their race did most of the fight-
ing and has been unfairly treated. The
paragraph goes on to say that such as-
sertions, on investigation, will prove
to be well founded.

"In the country districts of Puerto
Principe and Santiago de Cuba colored
clubs have been formed to promote
the theory that to the victors belong
the spoils, and a slate has been pre-
pared with Gualberto Gomez, a mulat-
o, as president; Demetrio Castillo, a
white man, as vice president, and
Quintin Banderas as commander-in-
chief of the army."

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

Thirty-Two Buildings and a Railway Sta-
tion Burned.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 4.—Pincon-
ning Village, 20 miles north of Bay
City, was visited by a disastrous fire
Sunday afternoon. Thirty-two frame
buildings, including the Michigan Cen-
tral passenger station, Maccabee Hall,
thirteen business houses and twenty-
five dwellings were totally destroyed
with their contents in nearly every
case. A heavy north wind prevailed,
and the firemen were unable to cope
with the flames. The fire stopped when
it had burned itself out. The loss is
roughly estimated at \$75,000, with
small insurance.

LUMBER HANDS STRIKE.

Demand That Their Salaries Be Paid
Weekly Instead of Monthly.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 5.—There was
a strike at the plant of the St. Louis
State and Lumber Company in the
western suburbs Monday morning. It
was on account of a change from week-
ly to monthly payments made by the
management. Monday morning at the
hour of starting up the mills forty of
the negro millhands lined up and re-
fused to work unless the weekly pay-
ments were resumed. J. C. Chambers,
manager of the mill, refused to accede
to the demands of the men and filled
their places.

Labor Day in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The organized
labor of the city celebrated Labor
day yesterday with a vast procession,
estimated to be celebrated in St. Louis
with such unanimity and enthusiasm.
The parade, which was the principal
feature of the occasion, was a memora-
ble affair, being over five miles long
and covering every field of labor and
the mechanical arts. So long was the
procession that it was 3 o'clock before
the rear guard of the marchers reached
Lemp's Park, where the day's pro-
gramme closed, although it started
from Twelfth street promptly at 11
o'clock.

It is estimated that 20,000 men were
in the parade. At Concordia Park
where the celebration was continued,
their numbers were augmented by
some 14,000 including the wives,
daughters and sweethearts of the
marchers, until the accommodations of
the resort were scarcely adequate.

The Silk Ribbon Trust, comprising
the leading manufacturers in the east,
has been practically completed, with
a capital of \$30,000,000.

Riot in Cleveland Streets.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Another
riot broke out at 9:30 o'clock Friday
night in Central avenue near Gid-
dings avenue. A small torpedo ex-
ploded under the wheels of a Central
avenue car and a large crowd of for-
eign workmen assembled. They
soon began to throw stones at the
passing cars. The police made ten ar-
rests.

Six Hundred Lives Are Lost.

Yokohama, Sept. 4.—Six hundred
lives have been lost by the flooding of
a copper mine at Besshi Ithikoku.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR
OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This
Department of the Farm—A Few
Hints as to the Care of Live Stock
and Poultry.

Dairy Notes.

Some interesting tests in cheese rip-
ening have been made at the Wiscon-
sin Experiment Station. It was found
in these investigations that cheese rip-
ened faster (as measured by the for-
mation of soluble proteids) at a high
than at a low temperature, whereas
the cheese cured at a high tempera-
ture contained less bacteria than that
kept in cold storage. The commercial
value of the cold-storage cheese was
rated by an expert at 7% cents, that
cured at normal temperature at about
the same price, while that cured at a
high temperature "had a rank flavor
and a value not exceeding 3 or 4 cents
a pound." At that time prime Ched-
dar cheese was quoted at 7 1/2 to 8 cents.
The high temperature impaired both
the flavor and the texture, whereas the
cheeses cured at 55 degrees and below
were invariably of good quality and
were entirely free from all bitter flavor.

Every patron of a creamery has a
vital interest in having the creamery a
success, whether it be a co-operative
creamery or a so-called "individual"
creamery. The advantages of making
butter in a creamery over making it
on the farm are in most cases obvious.
Of course there are cases where the
private dairyman finds it advisable to
hold to his private dairying, but such
cases are rather rare. In the greater
number of cases the individual either
cannot make as good butter as can the
creamery or else if he does make as
good butter, he cannot sell it to advan-
tage. The purchase of butter by the
corner grocery store has created a rule
by which both good and bad butter
bring about the same price and that
price is regulated by the poor butter.

So, if a private dairyman has to sell
his butter in that market, he must
needs sell his butter at the same price
as does his neighbor who has no skill
in making butter, or who is too care-
less to even keep his milk and cream
in proper condition. For these reasons
it is a god-send to most of the farm-
ers to be able to take their milk or
cream to the creamery where it will
be made into butter upon rules that
have been tried by many years of ex-
perience, and that are sure to give a
product that will bring a good price in
the city markets. For this reason no
community should look on with indif-
ference while a creamery runs down
and closes its doors. The community
itself should take steps to build up the
institution. It would often be entirely
possible to save the creamery by a
concerted movement either of the pat-
rons of the creamery or by the com-
munity in general. The lack is often
in the number of cows. In such cases
the farmers could afford to purchase
more cows, even though some of them
had to be bought on the partnership
plan. But if there is no general un-
derstanding on this matter the farmer
generally thinks that the purchase
of a cow or two by himself will not
change the result and if the creamery
closes he will have the cows on his
hands. The necessity therefore of con-
certed movement is obvious, and the
whole community should be impressed
with the truth that the creamery is a
benefit indirectly to all.

About the Poultry Yard.

Build the poultry house so it will
be dry at all times. It is easy enough
to have a poultry house that is dry in
the middle of summer, but that is just
the time when the fowls are in it least
and are least affected by its condition.
But in the winter, when they must
remain indoors for days at a time, it
is when the fowls need to have a place
that is not favorable to the increase of
disease germs. Wet and dirty houses
are often the beginning of epidemics of
roup and other equally fatal diseases.

A good many of our readers will
doubtless construct poultry houses this
summer. To such we would say, do
not do so before studying up the ques-
tion of ventilation. Nearly all poultry
houses are either unventilated or ven-
tilated in the wrong way. There is a
great mass of literature on this sub-
ject that is within reach of the farmer,
and he should exhaust it before put-
ting new theories into practice. Bad
air is unnecessary in the poultry house,
and it is equally unnecessary to have
an open ventilator above the fowls
from which cold air can pour down
during the winter nights, bringing no
end of colds and discomfort. While
the ventilation is to be looked after,
be sure that no drafts over the fowls
are allowed to exist.

An exchange says: "Whitewash in-
side monthly, from March 1st to Oct.
1st." We would like to remark that
perhaps the whitewashing advice is
about as useless as much of the other
advice that is going the rounds of the
press. The writer used to do a great
deal of whitewashing, but of late years
has done none of it. It is doubtful if
he will ever do any more. It is not a
difficult matter to keep a henhouse
free from lice. Lice cannot live on the
walls of a house unless they have a
chance to make periodic incursions
on the roosts by which they get onto
the bodies of the hens. If the roosts
are made movable and the arrange-
ments that support the roosts are mov-
able, it will be a most difficult matter
for a louse to get onto a hen. This
will be all the more so if dust or sifted
coal ashes be kept under the roosts.
A louse is not able to travel far in
even a sixteenth of an inch of dust.
But if a man has a henhouse so con-
structed that the mites can journey

from the walls and fixtures over the
roosts and get onto the fowls, by all
means let him whitewash his house
and fixtures often, as that will be
the easiest way out of the diffi-
culty.

Necessity for Shade.

The season of the year when we
must provide the proper shade or cool
places for our hogs is again here. The
number of hogs lost each year by over-
heating is very considerable. Loss from
heat differs from loss by sickness, in
the former being sheer negligence,
while the other may be unavoidable.
As we do not like to admit our care-
lessness, we say little about these
losses, and write less, writes a corre-
spondent in the American Swineherd.

June, July, August and September
are our hot months in this locality.
Extremely hot days may come early in
June or late in September, so be on the
lookout. Shade must be provided in all
yards at any cost. Groves trimmed up
six feet from the ground, allowing the
draft to pass through, make a very
nice place both for feeding and sleep-
ing on hot days. Four posts eight feet
apart each way with a 2x4 14 ft. long
nailed four feet above the ground, with
a covering of 14 ft. boards will make
a very nice shade. If you wish to
make it substantial, put in more posts
and crosspieces, thus giving your
boards better support. In place of
boards you can put poles and brush
with a covering of old hay, which will
make just as good a shade, but you
will have to weight the hay with poles
or the wind will soon take it away.
Feeding should be done in shady, cool
places as much as possible.

Hogs sweltering in the heat will do
you no good, nor are they strengthen-
ing their constitution any more than
they did in the bitter cold of the win-
ter. To those who have established
permanent hog yards let me say, if you
have not already set out shade trees
do so. A few willow posts driven in
the ground six feet apart will make
plenty of shade the third year. As the
trees grow and become too thick trim
them out.

Stay by Your Specialty.

To the Farmers' Review:—A cream-
ery patron, who milks cows when but-
ter fat is high and beef low, but who
turns his attention to beef when but-
ter fat is low, and sends in his dairy
report for a year and at the close re-
marks: "Profits scarcely visible to the
naked eye. What shall we do to be
saved?" Breeding a herd of cows
for milk one year and beef the next is a
suicidal policy that no enterprising
breeder would dare practice. By this
haphazard method the above patron
realized for butter fat \$19.63 per cow
per annum. The Kansas Agricultural
College scrub herd pushed along dairy
lines brought an average of \$37.75 per
cow per annum. This difference of
\$18.12 per cow is what would have
been visible to the naked eye, had his
cows been handled as the college cows
were handled. "What shall we do to
be saved?" Settle upon some definite
line of work, study the business in
all the details, find out what others are
doing in the same lines, make your
business a hobby, and above all stick
to it.

D. H. OTIS.

Bloody Milk—Bloody milk is gener-
ally due to injury to the udder by vi-
olence, as from a blow or a kick, and
may occur at any time and usually in
only one quarter of the udder, or it
may come from weakness of the mam-
mary glands, but when from this cause
it usually occurs just after parturition
and comes from all of the
teats.—Ex.

Protecting Shade Trees from Insects.

Dr. Howard, the entomologist of the
department of agriculture, has been
making some investigations of the in-
sects which so seriously affect Ameri-
can shade trees, in some cases de-
foliating entire streets. He describes
three species of these destructive sorts
and also indicates the methods used
in various parts of the country to
counteract their work. In New Eng-
land thousands of dollars are spent
annually to destroy gypsy moths and
other tree killers and some of the
largest shade trees in the country have
been successfully sprayed with poi-
sonous solutions. Dr. Howard recom-
mends a practical line of work for
small towns and villages troubled by
such insects. The average house-
holder seldom has more than a half a
dozen shade trees in front of his
grounds, and it is a matter of compar-
atively little expense and trouble for
any family to keep these trees in fair
condition by burning, destruction of
bag worms in winter and other simple
remedies.

Clipping the Forelock.

The American Stock Farm has this
sensible advice on clipping the fore-
lock: "Our advice to leave the horse's
forelock, manes and tails undressed has
been offered to farmers and dealers
who put their horses on the public
market. Clipping the forelock lessens
the market value of a horse at home
or abroad. The financial consideration
then should forbid it. With this con-
sideration out of the way, two other
considerations remain—the esthetic
and the humane. But for the fact that
there should be no disputing about
tastes, a flowing mane and forelock
are invariably a prominent part of the
artist's conception of beauty in a horse.
A horse with a clipped forelock looks
to us like nothing so much as a singed
cat—and a cat that has passed through
that process is not especially comely to
the average eye. We would certainly
not clip the forelock."

The Growing Horse.—Clover is a
bone-builder, and for the young grow-
ing horse it is a good thing, though it
should not be used for the driver. The
products of wheat—bran and mid-
dlings—are very good.—Mr. Bland.

Hog Feeding.

From Farmers' Review: The ex-
periment station of the Kansas Agri-
cultural College has, from time to
time, by bulletins, short articles for
the papers, etc., shown the value of
feeding to fattening hogs something
besides those highly starchy feeds, corn
and kaffir. In feeding over 200 head
of hogs experimentally, not a case has
come up where the results were not
most favorable to feeding some feed
rich in protein, along with the corn
and kaffir. But what is intended to be
brought out in this item is not the
pecuniary gain from feeding such feeds
as alfalfa hay, skim-milk or soy bean
meal with the other feeds, but it is the
humanity of doing so. Putting a hog
in a small pen and giving it no feed
but dry corn and kaffir and water is
inhumane. Hogs so treated when you
come to the pen will walk away as far
as they can and eye you as though
they knew you were responsible for
their pains of digestion, the annoying
lice and all the other unfavorable con-
ditions of the young hog that is being
starved on carbohydrates. Protein is
the source of the blood, bone, hair,
muscle and nerve. Take away this
supply, and what has the poor hog to
live for? Their hair drops out, their
belly bows up as well as the back-
bone; great rough wrinkles of hide
seem to work out on the tail, but in-
stead of wrinkles working out the body
has drawn up and left the hide, like
the insect that pupates in one end of
the worm, as we say. The hog has a
cough, and undoubtedly if such a hog
could read and had access to our fam-
ily papers, and not the experience of
many persons, it would send for reme-
dies for a dozen different complaints.
Dumb animals have a spirit, as we
say, as well as human beings, and if
this element of their nature is de-
stroyed by unfavorable circumstances
and conditions, they are subject to the
same moods; and it will require a
great effort to bring this spirit back;
yet until this is done they will not
grow and fatten. If the hogs are fed
the proper feed and treated kindly,
they come to meet you when you ap-
proach the pen, and have an appear-
ance of perfect content which is as
different from the above described
condition as day is from night. Feed
your hogs a variety, and make sure
that you know that the feed contains
the proper elements to insure a good
healthful condition.

J. G. HANEY.

Value of Oats.

It seems to me that the value of oats
as a hen food is not as fully appre-
ciated as it should be, or more people
would write about it and recommend
it more instead of so many of the
things that are hard to get and costly
in price, writes Mrs. May Taylor, in
Journal of Agriculture. For several
years I have advocated a liberal ration
of oats as an egg food, and it is good
for the little chicks, too, if it could be
had chopped finer than the ordinary
chop which we get at the mill. I don't
know that the real grain of the oat
ought to be chopped any finer, but the
husk should be; it ought to be cut and
not crushed and ground; there is too
much waste about it as it is prepared
now. The steel-cut oats and the rolled
oats are all right, but the farm flock
don't get any of it; it makes things
about the place too much out of tune
for the farmer to sell good oats for 25
cents per bushel (sometimes more),
but very often considerably less) and
buy it back at three pounds for the
same price. For a cooked food for
hens we have never tried anything
better than to make the bulk of the
mash of boiled oats, and for growing
chicks we believe there would be noth-
ing better if it could be had in shape
to be easily prepared, as it is too
coarse as it comes from the mill, to
make good "Johnny cake" or "pone,"
and to feed it dry or mixed with water
and fed raw; there is too much waste
about it. Hens that eat very much
uncooked oats must have plenty of
sharp grit—the raw husk is very sharp
and unyielding.

Watering the Cow.

No dairyman who makes a study of
his business is satisfied with watering
his herd once a day. If his cattle can
be induced to drink two or three times
a day he is glad of it. All the cattle
may not be equally thirsty at the same
time. Cows require an immense
amount of water, as every farmer boy
has noticed. Ex